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THIRD TAX REDUCTION SINCE 1954 REFLECTS ECONOMIC STABILITY. At the end of December 1957, with the concurrence of all political parties, the Austrian Parliament adopted the tax reduction proposed by Finance Minister Kamitz. This is the third such reduction to be enacted since 1954. The extent of the preceding reductions is shown by the following table (for Tax Group III, i.e. married couple with one child):

ANNUAL INCOME TAX

ANNUAL INCOME IN SCHILLINGS	until 1954	1st Re- duction 1954	2nd Re- duction 1955	3rd Re- duction 1958
18,000	1,579	992	792	389
42,000	10,488	7,391	6,340	5,005
70,000	24,773	18,359	15,893	13,282
90,000	35,333	27,239	23,681	19,890

These figures show that the income tax on small incomes has been reduced by about 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the level at the time; in the case of the middle income group, the reduction as compared with the income tax of 1954 averaged 50 per cent. It was made known during the debate on the new tax reduction law that tax arrears in Austria last year amounted to only 1.94 per cent. Finance Minister Kamitz declared in this connection that he considered a tax reduction to be the most suitable way to increase take-home pay, since actual pay raises always involve the danger of price increases.

1957 POWER LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED. The "subscription drive" in connection with the second issue of the Austrian 1957 Power Loan proved to be an outstanding success. Over 20,000 workers, civil servants and pensioners subscribed to more than one million dollars' worth of bonds. The per capita quota of approximately 50 dollars per subscriber was considerably higher than the average subscription during similar programs in 1953 and 1955.

ON CREDIT POLICY AND CURRENCY STABILIZATION. The director of the Austrian National Bank, Dr. Stoeger-Marenbach, recently discussed Austria's currency and credit policies.

He described the primary goal of current economic policy as stabilization of the Austrian schilling, although this could not always be reconciled with its other goals, i.e. economic expansion, full employment and a positive balance of payments.

(Continued on page 2)

30,000 ARMED FORCES: IN TRAINING. Over 30,000 conscripts are now being trained in the 60 garrisons of the Austrian Federal Army. In March 1958, over 15,000 conscripts and volunteers of the classes of 1937 through 1939 will be called up. The number of conscripts will be higher during the coming years, since the birth rate from 1941 to 1946 was especially high. For instance, the class of 1941 includes 64,000 young men of military age and the class of 1946 over 46,000. Of those recently enlisted, some 2,000 have signed up for a period of service of over 15 months.

TOP OFFICIALS APPOINTED FOR INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; GRUBER AMONG APPOINTEES. Sterling Cole, Director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has announced in Vienna the appointment of four deputy Director-Generals for the Agency. These are Paul R. Jolles (Switzerland), in charge of administration, the Secretariat and non-Agency relations; Hubert de Laboulaye (France), in charge of technical matters; V.V. Migulin (Soviet Union), in charge of training and information; Henry Seligmann (Great Britain), in charge of research and isotopes. Karl Gruber, hitherto Austrian Ambassador in Washington, was appointed as special advisor to the Director-General. His task will be to maintain liaison with the Austrian Government and to take charge of the establishment of the Agency at Vienna.

AUSTRIA'S FIRST ATOMIC REACTOR TO BE BUILT 18 MILES FROM VIENNA. Construction of the first Austrian atomic reactor will get underway during the spring of 1958. The unit will be a swimming-pool reactor having a thermal efficiency of 5,000 KW. It will be erected on the site of a former military airfield at Goetzendorf, about 18 miles from Vienna. Work will begin at the same time and place on a number of laboratories, the largest of which will be an agricultural experimental station. Provision is also being made for physics, chemistry, electronics, metallurgy and biology laboratories.

U.S.-AUSTRIAN TRADE INCREASING. According to the latest issue of the American publication "Foreign Commerce Weekly," which carries a report of a United States trade mission on a study trip which it made to Austria, a pronounced increase is taking place in trade between the United States and Austria.

The article shows that Austrian imports of American products in 1956 represented a value of 125 million dollars, as compared with only 37 million dollars two years before.

During the same period, Austrian exports to the United States rose from a value of 28 to 44 million dollars. The American mission points out that the potential market for United States products in Austria is steadily expanding.

DANUBE PLANT OPERATING. For exactly three weeks, the Danube (total water carriage: approximately 1,000 cubic meters per second) has been flowing through the turbines of the Ybbs-Persenbeug power plant. The first two turbine units went into operation following a test run in mid-October. A third unit is now also working. This means that the entire southern power plant at Ybbs-Persenbeug has been completed. At the present rate of flow of the Danube, Ybbs-Persenbeug is supplying about 2 million KWH per day, an amount equal to roughly half the power requirements of Vienna. Work on the north side of the power plant is proceeding energetically, so that both sides of the plant will be in full operation by the winter season of 1958-59.

MORE POWER CONSUMED. During the first ten months of 1957, Austrian power consumption amounted to 9,235 million KWH, representing an increase of 626 million KWH or 7.3% over the amount of power consumed during the same period last year. The largest consumer was of course industry, which used 361 million KWH.

From January through October 1957 total power production, including that of private industrial installations and the Austrian Federal Railways, amounted to 10,531,000,000 KWH, as compared to 9,849,000,000 KWH during the same period in 1956. Output can be subdivided into 8,165 million KWH produced by hydroelectric power stations and 2,366 million KWH produced by thermal power stations. In terms of the 1956 figures, this year's production to date represents an increase of 6.9%.

ELECTRIC POWER EXPORTS UP. Electric power exports increased from 1,571 million KWH to 1,760 million KWH, i.e. 12%, and power imports from 331 million to 464 million KWH or slightly more than 40%.

INVESTMENTS FOR BIGGER PRODUCTION PLANT. Electric power consumption in Austria is believed to be mounting by approximately 10.3% or 1 billion KWH per year. Should this estimate be confirmed, Austria will have a power consumption of approximately 14,000 million KWH by 1960 and of some 18,000 million KWH by 1965; power consumption is expected to more or less double within the next decade.

Such an increase would demand substantial capital outlays. Power station construction alone would require investments of some 3 billion schillings a year. A breakdown of this figure in terms of sources of production — 60% obtained from hydroelectric power stations using running water energy, 15% produced by these stations from storage water and the remaining 25% by thermal power stations — indicates that some 1,200 million schillings would be required for the construction of running water hydroelectric power installations, 750 million for storage installations and 200 million for thermoelectric stations. (To this must be added the cost of distributing the additional power; experience has shown that this comes to about 40% of the construction costs for the power plants themselves, and would consequently amount to

about 850 million schillings.)

Construction costs to produce 1 kilowatt-hour of power average up to 2 schillings in the case of hydroelectric stations using running water, to 5 schillings for those using storage water and to 80 groschen in the case of steam-generated power. The construction of thermoelectric power stations is of course the least expensive, but the day-to-day power production costs will be the main factor in any future investments.

The total of some 3 billion schillings per year that will be required for the construction of power plants represents about 3% of the gross national product or 12% of all industrial investments in Austria.

AUSTRIA IN AGREEMENT WITH STANDARD OIL AND SHELL GROUPS. In conformity with the Vienna Memorandum of May 10, 1955, the Austrian Government recently signed an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (ESSO) and the Shell Group, providing for the restitution of property rights to these corporations. The agreement concerns the 25-per-cent interests of the above-mentioned groups in the distributing organization of the Gasolin Company Ltd. which, under relevant provisions of the State Treaty, had been transferred to Austrian ownership. The restitution of the ESSO and Shell property rights will be effected by an arrangement under which the plant of the Gasolin Company situated in the formerly Western-occupied zone of Austria will be passed to the ownership of the ESSO and Shell groups, while the Austrian State retains the distributing installations located in the formerly Soviet-occupied zone.

CREDIT POLICY (Continued from page 1)

Stoeger-Marenpach stated that although the policy of the Bank of issue was primarily determined by the money market, this did not mean that the national bank was disinterested in the capital market. It was not the job of the Austrian National Bank, however, to contribute to the formation of capital directly by creating money. *The speaker also denied the oft-repeated theory that measures to regulate credit ran contrary to a free market economy, expressing the view that it was precisely the use of credit regulation that protected the economy against inflation and thus prevented conditions which would really require extensive control measures on the part of the authorities.*

Open Market Policy Discussed

He said that the "open-market policy" so broadly pursued in the Anglo-Saxon countries could not yet be applied in Austria because the bank of issue did not yet possess sufficient securities to justify such a policy. However, the National Bank has since December 1955 been resorting to the equally modern policy of *minimum reserve requirements*.

The speaker noted with satisfaction that during the past few months, when a number of internationally recognized currencies were being subjected to speculative influences, the Austrian schilling had shown exemplary stability.

On the subject of foreign loans, Stoeger-Marenpach said that the National Bank always had to consider the effect acceptance of such loans would have not only on the currency but also on the credit picture. The bank of issue believes that

"in times when the expansion of domestic loans must be restricted for reasons of basic policy it cannot further increase the schilling circulation by indiscriminate authorization of foreign loans."

THE AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE
may be able to furnish
more detailed information
on any of the items printed in
AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

THE FIRST "POPULAR INDUSTRIAL SHARES". Undersecretary Withalm of the Ministry of Finance announced recently that preliminary work has now been completed in connection with the issuance of the first group of popular industrial shares. Toward the end of February 1958, stock of the HIAG Company, Vienna - Liesing will be offered for general sale. (The plant in question is a chemical company).

Share capital of 5 million schillings is expected to be available (one dollar equals 26 schillings - Ed.). The face value of each share will be 1,000 schillings, which means that there will be 5,000 such shares. Of this amount, a majority stockholder will receive 72 per cent or 3,600 shares and the public will be offered 28 per cent or 1,400 shares. Of the latter amount, a certain percentage - the amount of which is yet to be determined - must be set aside for purchase by those now participating in the popular investment shares program. The remaining stocks, however, may be sold anywhere in the Republic, with a view to achieving maximum distribution.

Dr. Withalm emphasized that these popular industrial shares must be distinguished from the popular investment shares in the two nationalized banks issued earlier in that they are not preferential shares without voting rights but shares held by small investors with voting rights.

The idea of a guaranteed dividend which was realized in the case of the popular investment shares in the nationalized banks, will also be maintained in the case of the industrial shares. (It is planned, for instance, that the entire portfolio of 5,000 shares should be brought on the market in two separate issues; the 1,400 popular shares will be sold as "Issue A"; the transfer of the remaining 3,600 shares to the majority stockholder will constitute "Issue B." The shares of Issue A, i.e. the popular shares, will have several advantages over the portfolio of the majority stockholder: e.g. in the event of a distribution of profits, the holders of popular shares will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 6 per cent. On the other hand, no such guarantee is provided for the majority stockholder. If business during a certain year does not permit the declaration of such preferential dividends, the company is contractually obligated to pay the owed dividends of 6 per cent for the next two years in succession.)

In conclusion, the Undersecretary pointed out that this new issuance of shares in the HIAG company at the end of February marks Austria's first step in this extremely complicated uncharted territory. The Ministry of Finance carried out extensive preliminary work before arriving at this first stage in the implementation of its plans.

VOeEST PRODUCED 1.14 TONS OF STEEL LAST YEAR.

In 1957, the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOeEST) at Linz set a record production figure of 1.14 million tons. The increase in output was primarily the result of the entry of the plant's LD Steel Works into full-scale operation. The Austrian LD process is based on the production of steel by the oxygen-blast method; it is named for the cities of Linz and Donawitz, the homes of VOeEST and the Austrian Alpine Montangesellschaft, respectively, where this type of steel was produced for the first time. The process is a post-war Austrian invention, which is now being used all over the world on a license basis. It is also being used to an increasing extent in United States steel plants. Only recently, specialists from the Alpine Montangesellschaft set up and started a new LD oxygen-blast steel plant for the Jones and Laughlin Company of Pittsburgh.

Figures for other branches of VOeEST production in 1957 are as follows: pig iron, 1.32 million tons (1.17 million in 1956), sheet metal, 730,000 tons (an increase of 28 per cent), coke, 1.85 million tons (an increase of 8 per cent). Total VOeEST sales in 1957 amounted to 181 million dollars.

PAPER EXPORTS. During the first three quarters of 1957, paper production rose to 326,730 tons, as compared with 315,594 tons in the comparable period of 1956. In the case of newsprint, however, production dropped from 122,578 to 99,670 tons, with the result that exports of this type of paper dropped from 96,929 to 71,352 tons. Total paper exports were practically stable, amounting to 181,417 tons, as compared with the earlier 186,416 tons. Production of wood pulp dropped from 126,667 to 122,034 tons, although exports rose from 5,324 to 8,684 tons. Cellulose production increased from 302,161 to 323,889 tons; cellulose exports remained practically unchanged, i.e. 118,852 tons as against the earlier 119,796 tons.

AUSTRIAN ELEVATORS GOING UP IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Austrian elevator manufacturers have gained a solid foothold in the Middle East market. During the past few years, the largest such Austrian company has alone installed 115 elevator systems in the area. The major buyer has been Lebanon which has purchased 76 units. These orders were primarily for passenger elevators though they also included hospital elevator systems, freight hoists, combined passenger-freight elevators, small utility elevators and dumb-waiters. Egypt has been the second-largest buyer, followed by Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

COKE FROM PITCH. In 1957, the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOeEST) started the production of coke from pitch, a material which had previously not been produced in Austria, even though the aluminum industry and electrode manufacturers were obliged to import large amounts of such pitch from Germany and the United States. The new branch of VOeEST production has proved to be a complete success. The hard pitch which is accumulated in the company's continuous tar-distillation process yields a coke of excellent quality, superior to that imported. The present yield of approximately 1,300 tons per month is absorbed exclusively by the domestic market. The foreign-exchange savings resulting from the elimination of imports amounted to 1 million dollars in 1957.

SUMMER SCHOOLS IN AUSTRIA 1958

For REGISTRATION in all below-mentioned schools, unless otherwise indicated, write to the AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT, 11 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. - Further EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION can be obtained from the CULTURAL AFFAIRS SECTION of the AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, 527 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., Room 454. For additional copies write to AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

U.S. \$1. - equals approximately 26 Austrian schillings.

SALZBURG

THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER ACADEMY AT THE SALZBURG MOZARTEUM

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** The International Mozarteum Foundation, Schwarzstrasse 26, Salzburg. **TERM:** July 16 to August 30, 1958.

PROGRAM: Practical courses for conductors; School of Opera for Singers and Conductors; Courses in composition, piano, organ, harpsichord, violin, violoncello, chamber music, singing, Lieder, oratorio.

COST: Registration fee: 300 schillings. Tuition fee: from 1000 to 1800 schillings, depending on the course.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES FOR GERMAN LANGUAGE AND PHILOLOGY

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internationale Ferienkurse in Salzburg, Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1. **TERM:** July 7 - August 16, 1958.

PROGRAM AND COST: a) Courses in the German language:

- I: July 7 - July 27
- II: July 28 - August 16
- III: July 14 - August 9
- Cost for I and II courses for beginners 470.- schillings
- courses for advanced students 460.- schillings
- Cost for III: courses for beginners 570.- schillings
- for advanced students 560.- schillings

- b) Course in Commercial and Economic German: July 14 - August 9. Advanced training for economic specialists, foreign correspondents, interpreters, economics and political science students, and for very advanced students.
 - 1. Language Seminar
 - 2. Discussion of economic and political problems with outstanding personalities in the fields of economics and politics.
 Cost: 600.- schillings.

- c) Course in Germanic Philology: July 14 - August 9.
 - 1. Language Seminar
 - 2. Lectures on Austrian and German literature, art and culture. Participation of outstanding Austrian and foreign professors: readings by poets.
 Cost: 600.- schillings

ROOMS AND MEALS: Lodging with Salzburg families in two-bed-rooms; extra fee for single room 250.- schillings for 3 weeks and 350 schillings for 4 weeks. Cost for full board (breakfast, lunch and supper) and lodging for 3 weeks 1,385.- schillings and for 4 weeks 1,855 schillings; cost for half-board (breakfast and lunch) and lodging for 3 weeks 990.- schillings and for 4 weeks 1,325. schillings.

REGISTRATION: Not later than 14 days prior to beginning of term.

Miscellaneous: Guided tours, excursions, musical events, trade exhibits. The Austrian Federal Railroads allow a 50% reduction to participants.

Certificates: Attendance certificates, certificates of examination results and nationally recognized certificates may be obtained if prior application is made.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY WEEKS

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Katholische Hochschulwochen, Kapitelplatz 2/III, Salzburg. **TERM:** August 3 - 17, 1958.

PROGRAM: "World and Man as Conceived by Christian Society and Law." (Lectures; Workshops; Discussion Groups).

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Kokoschka Schule, Salzburg-Festung.

TERM: middle of July to middle of August.

PROGRAM: A.) Painting:
B.) Sculpture:
C.) Architecture:
D.) Lithographics:

COST: Tuition fees (A/B/C); 1,000 schillings, D: French, Italian, German.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES

LOCATION: Salzburg-Klessheim. **ORGANIZED BY:** Austria 2, Vienna I. **TERM:** July 6 to August 16, 1958.

PROGRAM:

- I. Courses in the German Language for advanced students. (All 6 weeks-course)
- II. History of the Austrian Arts (two three-weeks courses)
- III. European Music (two three-weeks courses)

COST: Full prices, including 6 weeks-course, comm. and visit to the Salzburg Festival \$180.-. Not including drinks and a three-day trip to Vienna (extra cost \$25).

Miscellaneous: Application, also for scholarships. Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York.

STYRIA

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES IN

LOCATION: Graz. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internationale deutschen Sprache nach der Methode Elisabeth And the Study of the German Language by the Elisabeth Rogge, Buergerstrasse 4, Graz. **TERM:** June 1 to September 1, 1958.

- PROGRAM:**
- I. German for Beginners (2-months-course)
 - II. German for Advanced Students (1-month-course August 1, 15, September 1).
 - III. German for very Advanced Students (August 1, September 1).
 - IV. European History - German Literature (start July 1, July 15, August 1).

COST: Registration fee: 60 schillings; Cost of course students 500 schillings per month.

TYROL

ALPBACH EUROPEAN 14TH INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

LOCATION: Alpbach. **ORGANIZED BY:** Oesterreich Argentinierstrasse 21, Vienna IV. **TERM:** August 2 to September 1, 1958.

PROGRAM:

FREEDOM: A BALANCE SHEET
The Freedom of Christian Man (Language)
The Concept of Freedom in Contemporary Planning in Freedom - Freedom in Planning
Freedom of the Artist (German)
Freedom and Freedoms (German)
Revolt for Freedom and Flight toward Freedom
Freedoms as Foundation and Justification
Political Entities (English)
Education in Freedom of Personality (English)
The Ideology of Freedom and its Expression
Century Opera (German and English)
Freedom in Industrial Labor (Frei-)
The Concept of Freedom in Contemporary
Freedom of Information in Contemporary
The Meaning of Freedom in the Western
Novel of the 19th and 20th Centuries
Is Freedom a Specific Element of European
Freedom and Justice (Italian)

Miscellaneous: Also study-groups for students of all courses; special lectures.

COST: For the entire Forum: (Full board and attendance periods, the rate per day is 110 schillings)

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER-SCHOOL COURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK

LOCATION: Mayrhofen. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internationale Ferienkurse der Universität Innsbruck. Innsbruck University. **TERM:** 1st Course: June 22 to July 12. 2nd Course: July 13 to August 2. 3rd Course: August 3 to August 23. 4th Course: August 24 to September 13.

PROGRAM: "People and Government in Austria"; German Language Course, Lectures, Discussions.

COST: 1500 to 1700 schillings per course (tuition fee, room and board).

Miscellaneous: Registration: through the Laborde Travel Service Inc., 22 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

UPPER AUSTRIA

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

LOCATION: St. Wolfgang, **ORGANIZED BY:** Summer School of the University of Vienna, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 1, Vienna 1. **TERM:** July 13 to August 23, 1958; **Registration closing:** June 15, 1958.

PROGRAM: I: LAW & POLITICAL SCIENCE

Courses in: Cases on International Law, International Organization, International Relations since 1938, Economic and Social Problems in Europe Today, Major Trends of Modern Democratic Life in America and Europe, Geography and Geopolitics.

II: LIBERAL ARTS

Courses in: Austria's Role in Europe, Origins and Growth of the European Mind, History of Middle Europe, History of Art, History of Music, Advanced Analysis of Music, Child Psychology & Psychiatry, Teachers' Seminar.

III: GERMAN LANGUAGE

Courses for: Beginners, Intermediate, Advanced Students and Intensive Courses for Beginners and Advanced Students.

COST: The inclusive price for the six weeks' stay at the Summer School is \$210.-; for the three weeks' stay \$120.-. These prices cover lodging (1 - 3 persons living in each room of the dormitories), and board (a variety of Austrian dishes will be served), attendance at all courses, participation in the conducted tours, excursions and social activities, including three visits to the Salzburg Festivals, medical care by the School physician and accident insurance. Not included in the price are the \$10.- registration fee, the four day trip to Vienna (extra cost \$25.-), personal laundry, transportation of baggage, excursions or conducted tours other than those in the curriculum.

Miscellaneous: Information and application forms are available also from Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y. Students residing in the USA and desiring to register should forward an application blank, together with a transcript of records, to the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York including registration fee of \$10.- and the account payment of \$60.-. US-Veterans studying under Public Law 346 do not pay registration fee. Veterans studying under either Public Law 346 or 550 have to submit their Certificates of Eligibility upon arrival at the school.

SUMMER COURSES OF THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE OF LINZ

LOCATION: Zell am Moos. **ORGANIZED BY:** Volkshochschule Linz/Donau (People's College, Linz), Volksgartenstrasse 36. **TERM:** June 29 to September 7, 1958.

PROGRAM: Art; Culture; Education; Lectures; Discussions.

COST: 320 schillings per week.

MISCELLANEOUS: Language of Instruction: German.

VIENNA VIENNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY COURSES

LOCATION: Vienna. **ORGANIZED BY:** Wiener Internationale-Hochschulkurse, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 1, University, Vienna 1. **TERM:** July 8 to Sept. 26, 1958. **Registration closing:** June 15, 1958.

PROGRAM AND TERMS: I. Courses in the German Language; 1st Section: July 8 to Aug. 4. 2nd Section: Aug. 6 to Sept. 2. 3rd Section: Sept. 4 to Sept. 24. Courses for beginners, advanced and very advanced students; special courses for German language teachers as well as for Commercial Correspondence and Translation into German.

II. Lectures and discussions on different Austrian subjects.

COST: Tuition fees for the language courses: for 28 days, 550 schillings; for 21 days, 465 schillings; for 14 days, 325 schillings; Fees for the lectures and discussions 60 schillings per series.

Miscellaneous: Full prices, including language courses, complete board and lodging, range from 1050-1250 schillings (for two weeks) to 1950-2400 schillings (for four weeks). The Austrian Federal Railroads allow a 50% reduction to participants.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA AT ST. WOLFGANG.

(see under Upper Austria)

schillings, D: 500 schillings. Languages: English,

COURSES IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

ORGANIZED BY: Austro-American Society, Stallburggasse 1, 1958.

language for beginners, advanced and very advanced (one-weeks-courses) (two three-weeks-courses) (three-weeks courses)

complete board and lodging for 6 weeks. Not included in the price are personal laundry, extra cost \$25).

scholarships, at the Institute of International Education, 21, New York.

COURSES IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Internationale Sommerkurse fuer das Studium der Elisabeth Anderl (International Summer Courses for the Elisabeth Anderl Method), Institut Anderl, June 1 to September 30, 1958.

4-months-courses start June 1, July 1, August 1). Students (1-month-courses start June 1, 15, July 1, 15, August 1).

Advanced Students (1-month courses start June 1, July 1, August 1). Literature - Arts in Austria (2 weeks courses start August 1).

Cost of course (per month) 800 schillings, for

EUROPEAN FORUM

UNIVERSITY WEEKS, 1958

Österreichisches College (Austrian College) August 22 to September 11, 1958.

LECTURES: German (Language: German) Contemporary Philosophy (German) Economics in Planning (German) (German)

Right toward Freedom (English) Justification for the Existence of (English)

Personality (English) and its Expression in Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (English) (French)

Contemporary Thought (French) Contemporary Society (French) The Western European and Russian Centuries (French) The History of European Tradition? (Italian)

Students of music, literature, art; German language

board and lodging) 1,860 schillings. For shorter courses 10 schillings.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL JULY 26 - AUGUST 31, 1958

JULY

Saturday	26	Don Carlos (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Sunday	27	1st Matinee (Mozarteum)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		1st Concert of Sacred Music (Aula)	8:00 P.M.
Monday	28	Modern Play (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		1st Chamber Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Tuesday	29	Arabella (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday	30	1st Orchestral Concert (Festspielhaus)	8:00 P.M.
Thursday	31	1st Instrumental Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		1st Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.

AUGUST

Friday	1	2nd Chamber Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		2nd Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.
Saturday	2	2nd Orchestral Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		Don Carlos (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Sunday	3	2nd Mozart Matinee (Mozarteum)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		Modern Play (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		2nd Instrumental Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Monday	4	The Marriage of Figaro (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
Tuesday	5	Fidelio (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Wednesday	6	Juarez and Maximilian (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		3rd Orchestral Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Thursday	7	Arabella (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		1st Lieder Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Friday	8	4th Orchestral Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Saturday	9	Modern Play (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		Fidelio (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Sunday	10	3rd Mozart Matinee (Mozarteum)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		5th Orchestral Concert	8:00 P.M.
Monday	11	Così fan tutte (Residenz)	7:30 P.M.
		2nd Concert of Sacred Music (Aula)	8:00 P.M.
Tuesday	12	Arabella (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Ballet (Landestheater)	8:00 P.M.
		6th Orchestral Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Wednesday	13	Juarez and Maximilian (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		3rd Instrumental Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		Don Carlos (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
		3rd Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.
Thursday	14	The Marriage of Figaro (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Ballet (Landestheater)	8:00 P.M.
		3rd Chamber Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.

Friday	15	Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		Ballet (Landestheater)	8:00 P.M.
		2nd Lieder Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		Fidelio (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Saturday	16	Mass in C-Minor (St. Peter)	11:00 A.M.
		Vanessa (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Modern Play (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		4th Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.
Sunday	17	4th Mozart Matinee (Mozarteum)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		Così fan tutte (Residenz)	7:30 P.M.
		Ballet (Landestheater)	8:00 P.M.
		3rd Lieder Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Monday	18	Arabella (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		4th Chamber Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Tuesday	19	The Marriage of Figaro (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Juarez and Maximilian (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday	20	Don Carlos (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
		5th Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.
Thursday	21	7th Orchestral Concert (Festspielhaus)	8:00 P.M.
Friday	22	Vanessa (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
Saturday	23	The Marriage of Figaro (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Juarez and Maximilian (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		5th Chamber Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Sunday	24	8th Orchestral Concert (Festspielhaus)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		Così fan tutte (Residenz)	7:30 P.M.
		3rd Concert of Sacred Music (Aula)	8:00 P.M.
Monday	25	4th Instrumental Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
		Fidelio (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
Tuesday	26	Vanessa (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
		Modern Play (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		4th Lieder Recital (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Wednesday	27	Don Carlos (Felsenreitschule)	8:30 P.M.
		6th Serenade (Residenz)	9:00 P.M.
Thursday	28	Arabella (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
Friday	29	Juarez and Maximilian (Landestheater)	7:30 P.M.
		9th Orchestral Concert (Mozarteum)	8:00 P.M.
Saturday	30	The Marriage of Figaro (Festspielhaus)	7:30 P.M.
Sunday	31	5th Mozart Matinee (Mozarteum)	11:00 A.M.
		Everyman (Domplatz)	5:00 P.M.
		Così fan tutte (Residenz)	7:30 P.M.
		4th Concert of Sacred Music (Aula)	8:00 P.M.

BREGENZ FESTIVAL JULY 18 - AUGUST 17, 1958

JULY

Friday	18	The Big Resignation (Theatre)	
Saturday	19	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Sunday	20	The Big Resignation (Theatre)	
		The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
		Serenade (Martinsplatz)	
Monday	21	The Big Resignation (Theatre)	
Tuesday	22	Merry Widow (Guild Hall)	
Wednesday	23	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Thursday	24	The Big Resignation (Theatre)	
Friday	25	Choir Concert (Theatre)	
Saturday	26	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Sunday	27	Ballet (On the Lake)	
		Chamber Music (Theatre)	
Monday	28	The Incurruptible One (Theatre)	
Tuesday	29	Merry Widow (Guild Hall)	
Wednesday	30	Ballet (On the Lake)	
		The Incurruptible One (Theatre)	
Thursday	31	The Incurruptible One (Theatre)	

AUGUST

Friday	1	Merry Widow (Guild Hall)	
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Saturday	2	Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Sunday	3	1st Orchestral Concert (Guild Hall)	
		Ballet (On the Lake)	
		The Incurruptible One (Theatre)	
Monday	4	Merry Widow (Guild Hall)	
Tuesday	5	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Wednesday	6	2nd Orchestral Concert (Guild Hall)	
Thursday	7	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Friday	8	Song Recital (Theatre)	
Saturday	9	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Sunday	10	3rd Orchestral Concert (Guild Hall)	
		The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Monday	11	Maria Stuart, Drama in German (Theatre)	
Tuesday	12	Maria Stuart, Drama in German (Theatre)	
		Fourth Orchestral Concert (Feldkirch)	
Wednesday	13	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Thursday	14	Maria Stuart, Drama in German (Theatre)	
Friday	15	Maria Stuart, Drama in German (Theatre)	
Saturday	16	The Bartered Bride (On the Lake)	
Sunday	17	Maria Stuart, Drama in German (Theatre)	
		Merry Widow (Guild Hall)	

AUSTRIAN SCHOOLS POPULAR AMONG FOREIGN STUDENTS. Of the 22,850 students at Austrian universities and institutions of higher learning during the 1956-57 winter semester, no fewer than 6,126 were from abroad. This figure represents more than one quarter of the student body and represents an increase of over 1,500 foreign students com-

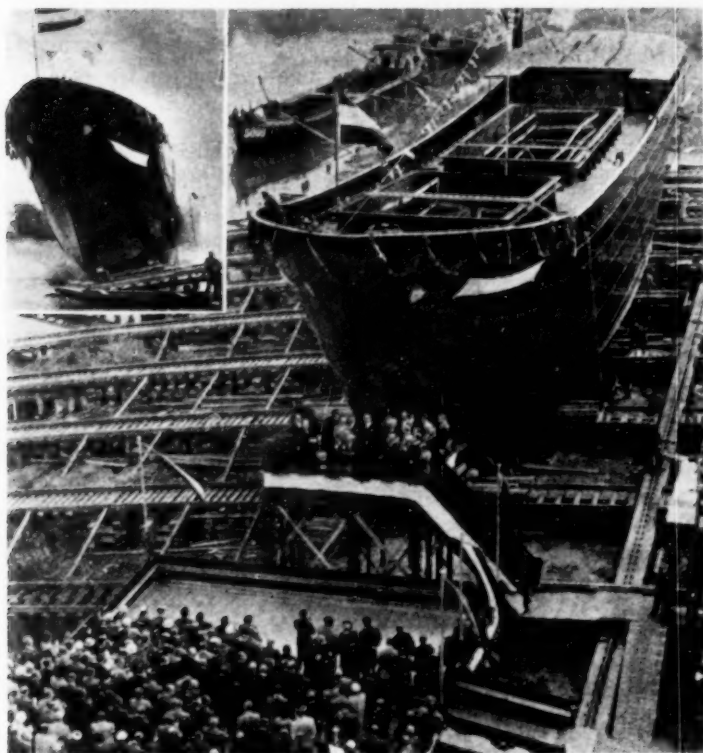
pared with the preceding year. On the other hand, the number of Austrian students increased by only 180, the number of women students increasing by 236 and that of men falling by 56. Although the largest drop in the number of male students was at the art institutes, there was also a slight drop in the number of men enrolling at the institutes of technology.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOAN TO AUSTRIAN STEEL PRODUCER. The Export-Import Bank of Washington has recently increased to \$28.1 million the credit granted to Oesterreichische Alpine Montangesellschaft, a major Austrian steel company. (In May 1957, a credit of \$20 million had been granted.)

The supplemental credit of \$8.1 million will enable the company to complete its purchases of machinery and electrical equipment from U.S. suppliers for its current expansion program. About half of the total cost of the program, which includes the construction of buildings and auxiliary facilities at various plants located in the Province of Styria, will be financed by the company out of its own resources. The supplemental credit, like the original credit, will be guaranteed by the Austrian Government and will be repayable in 27 approximately equal semiannual installments beginning August 15, 1962.

"M.S. PERSEUS,"

1500-TON FREIGHTER, LAUNCHED ON THE DANUBE.



In the picture: Launching ceremony at Korneuburg Shipyards, a few miles upstream from Vienna. Bremen will be the home port of M.S. PERSEUS, a 1500-ton freighter commissioned by a German shipping firm for duty on the high seas.

INVESTMENT IN THE PLANSEE WORKS. In preparation for further developments, especially in the fields of atomic and rocket technology, the Plansee metal works in Tyrol, which occupy a leading position in the field of high-melting metals and industrial materials, have been investing extensively in plant expansion during recent years. The installation of new machinery and equipment, some of which are of the very latest type, has enabled the company to extend its production program. The Plansee unit is now in a position to manufacture semi-finished products of molybdenum, tungsten and tantalum

in sizes required in electrical engineering, in the chemical industry and in the construction of atomic reactors. Plansee also manufactures the isotope containers of unusual dimensions which are required by modern medicine. The plant is devoting particular efforts to expanding the fields in which the sintered hard metal Tizit can be used. A new testing unit soon to be completed at Plansee will contribute substantially toward the solution of the plant's future tasks.

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE MAKES ASTOUNDING PROGRESS; TOTAL OF MOTOR VEHICLES TOPS MILLION MARK.

As of the end of 1957, the number of motor vehicles in Austria for the first time exceeded the one-million mark, one fourth of which were passenger automobiles (approx. 233,000). There were a total of 326,135 motorcycles and about 228,000 motor scooters. The remainder consisted of trucks (65,278), tractors or traction vehicles (87,000), buses and special vehicles. The total amounted to an increase of 171 per cent over 1950; as a result of the rapid advances in the mechanization of agriculture, tractors have jumped by an astounding 3,387 per cent. The number of passenger cars has soared to 352 per cent. Motor scooters increased sevenfold during the past three years; since 1950, the number of motorcycles has risen by about 100 per cent.

AUSTRIA HOLDS A LEADING POSITION IN EUROPEAN TOURIST TRADE.

According to a survey on foreign tourist trade just published by the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) in Paris, Austria, which provided 13 million overnight accommodations for foreign tourists in 1956, was outstripped only by France, which recorded a figure of 21 million. The Austrian figure exceeded that of Switzerland (10 million). For the approximately 2.5 million foreign tourists in Austria, 206,261 hotel beds were available. Since 1956, 11 new hotels have been built and 143 either modernized or expanded.

OVER HALF OF AUSTRIA'S STUDENTS ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

The new series of university statistics just published by the Austrian Central Statistical Office show that, on the average, more than half of Austria's students supplement their studies by gainful employment. As many as 62 per cent of the male students and 45 per cent of the women students at Austrian universities and institutes of higher education find it necessary to work in order to finance their study courses and living costs. For every 100 regular students at Vienna University, 54 took paid jobs during the 1956-57 winter semester. At Graz University, the figure was 62 per cent, at Innsbruck University 47 per cent; at the Vienna and Graz Institutes of Technology, the Mining University at Leoben, the University for Agriculture and the Vienna Institute for Veterinarians, from 45 to 55 per cent; at the Vienna Institute for International Trade, 63 per cent. The theological faculties were the only schools in which the ratio of gainfully employed students was not above 20 per cent.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA OPERA AT LA SCALA. A group from the Vienna State Opera is to make a one-week guest appearance at Milan's La Scala opera house this season. The opening performance on April 21, 1958, will be Wagner's "Die Walkure," the cast of which will include Rysanek, Nilson, Madeira, Suthaus, Hotter and Frick. Herbert Karajan will be conductor and stage-director and Emil Praetorius will design the sets.

ARTS ENCOURAGED. The City of Vienna supports some 500 painters and sculptors, especially those of the younger generation, by awarding commissions for the artistic decoration of municipal building projects, by purchasing works of art and by offering prizes to encourage young artists.

VIENNA THEATERS (EXCLUSIVE OF MOVIES) DRAW GREATER ATTENDANCE THAN SPORTS EVENTS. Theatre attendance was at 3.3 million in Vienna during the past season, as compared with 2.2 million for sports events. (Vienna's population: 1.7 million.) The theaters of Vienna receive annual Federal and municipal government subsidies of about seven million dollars, in order to bring the price of tickets within the reach of all.

HOLLYWOOD SUPPLIES ADVENTURE. Of the 582 films shown in Vienna in 1957, 248 were of American origin. Specifically, eighty of the 84 adventure films shown in the city were American produced.

"GOOD DEEDS" OF VIENNESE SCHOOL CHILDREN. The Vienna Board of Education recently gave the students of the Austrian capital high marks for helping their fellows. The Board's report relates how the students of a Viennese Gymnasium took up a collection to buy one fellow music student an instrument and another student an evening gown she needed for her debut. Then there is the story of how eight Viennese schools in 1956-57 assumed the sponsorship of special schools and kindergartens, all long-term undertakings.

The students are also doing quite a bit for people outside the school system, such as helping out at Viennese day nurseries, collecting food packages or fuel supplies for the needy, caring for the children of sick or working neighbors and many similar activities. One Vienna school, for example, has been looking after a lonely old lady.

But it is in times of emergency and disaster that the students' willingness to help is particularly evident. During the 1951-52 school year considerable sums of money were collected for the flood victims in Italy, and during the following year for the flood victims in Holland. In 1953-54 it was the avalanche disasters in the western provinces of Austria and in 1955-56 the avalanche at Kaprun which elicited the generosity of Vienna's school children.

Their biggest efforts, however, were exerted in behalf of the refugees from Hungary. At one time, the schools were so involved in helping refugees that the Board of Education finally had to put a stop to their collection campaigns (and refer would-be donors to the welfare agencies) because these activities were threatening to paralyze school operations.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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